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SILENT INFLUENCES.

The gentle sunbeams ope the flowers
That blossom in the early May,
And waves that float on lotus shores
Roll on their course most silently.

Green islets on the ocean's breast,
The tiny insect's toil hath made,
And upturned rocks the ocean crest
Their sands beneath the ocean laid.

The silent fount doth rend the rock
That long withheld the tempest's force,
And storms and earthquake's fearful shock
Had silent causes at their source.

The seed sown by the wayward wind
Hath befallen, towering branches rest
And lay round the strong oak its end,
Till, dying, limb from limb was rent.

And thus the silent and unseen
Doth weave with power the human breast
House room finds in its depths serene,
Or sooth the passion-ravens to rest.

A glance, a smile can Memory wake,
And long crushed hopes again flame,
While colors may the heart's life break,
And give it echoes of the tomb.

A trill, oft repeated, binds
A mountain barrier round the soul,
A word dropped in the youthful mind
May all the after life control.

A loving heart and gentle hand
May strew life's path with fairest flowers,
Each hour we wield a magic wand
That gives a shade to future hours.

As ocean depths by pebbles stirred
Send ripples to the farthest shore,
So by thy thought inspired,
Souls forth its waves e'ermore.

**SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF GOV. CHASE JAN. 11, 1858.**

**Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House
of Representatives:**

The will of the people, expressed in the
mode prescribed by the Constitution, has
entrusted me for the second time to the
duties and responsibilities of the Chief
Magistracy of Ohio, and I have now, in
your presence, and in the presence of the
people here assembled, taken upon myself
the solemn obligation of an oath to per-
form them faithfully.

During the two years since I was first
honored with this trust, it has been my
constant endeavor to acquit myself of it as
became a citizen devoted to the institutions
of the State, and bound by every obliga-
tion of honor and gratitude to the faithful
service of the people. I need not say that
I have committed no errors. Doubtless
some things have been omitted which
might have been done, and some things
done which might have been better done.
But I may say, and it seems not unfit that
I should say, here, in this presence, fearing
no contradiction of any truthful man who
knows the truth, that all my acts have
been designed to promote the highest in-
terests of the State, and that my best fac-
ilities and my most earnest endeavors have
been actively and unceasingly devoted to
her service.

Assuming, now, once more, in obedience
to the popular voice, this responsible trust,
my past must stand sole sponsor for my
future. Larger experience and better in-
formation will, I trust, enable me to accom-
plish something more for the public good
than has been hitherto effected; but my
aims, my purposes, and my principles of
action must remain unchanged.

You will not expect of me, gentlemen,
on this occasion, any discussion of civil or
political questions. I have already within
a few days, made fully known to you my
views in relation to public affairs. That
those views will meet your concurrence, in
all respects, it would be presumption in me
to anticipate; but there is one point, at
least, where all our judgments, all our pur-
poses and all our exertions may well join.
The common good should be, and I trust
will be, our common aim. Under our for-
tunate polity, no King—no Aristocracy—
no Arbitrary Power—no Privileged Class
—can claim to be the State. The welfare,
the honor, the advancement in all things
good and noble of the State, is nothing
else than the welfare, the honor, the ad-
vancement of the people and the whole
people. To these great objects, gentlemen,
however we may differ as to the best
means of promoting them, we may well
join in addressing the most strenuous ex-
ertions of our highest powers.

It is not our part, happily, to lay the
foundations of Institutions. That work
is done, and well done to our hands. It
is our singular felicity to be citizens of
the first State of the Union, organized,
through the wise providence of the Found-
ers of the Republic, upon those "funda-
mental principles of civil and religious
liberty" which they declared to be the
basis of all American Law and all Amer-
ican Constitutions. In the organization of
other States unfriendly circumstances,
had permitted only the partial application
of these principles. In the organization of
this no circumstances interposed their
evil influence. The Institutions of Ohio
were framed in precise harmony with the
idea of a State as it existed in the minds
of the great master builders of the Confed-

The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION."

VOL. 26.

CARROLLTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1858.

NO. 4.

any and of the Union. This idea de-
tailed, first of all, the absolute freedom
of every individual guaranteed and se-
cured by impartial law; next, inviolability
of conscience, and just protection to all
forms of worship and all religious orga-
nizations; then, the promotion of religion,
morality and knowledge by universal edu-
cation. There was nothing narrow, no-
thing illiberal, nothing unjust in this idea.
It welcomed the immigrant to the free
participation with the homeborn in the
inextinguishable blessings of popular insti-
tutions. It pledged the States to be form-
ed under it, to perpetual Union with their
sister States. It established the Sacre-
dignity of the People upon the indestructi-
ble—and the only indestructible—founda-
tion of the Rights of Man.

Organized under these principles, and in
accordance with this idea, Ohio may justly
be styled the model State of the American
Union. Let it be our care, gentlemen,
that its later be sullied by no act or omis-
sion of ours. Upon the soil thus consecrated
to Liberty and Union—upon the founda-
tion, thus wisely laid, of Equality and
Justice, let us go on in humble dependence
upon Divine favor, to build, yet broader and
higher the noble edifice of a truly Demo-
cratic and truly Republican State, never
forgetting that Man is more than Institu-
tions, and Right the sole valid principle of
Law.

We shall repair now, gentlemen, to our
respective duties. In the great work to
which I have referred, you will ever find me
I trust a prompt and diligent co-worker;
and it is my earnest wish that you may
perform to faithfully your part in it that
Ohio may long remember with pride and
gratitude the General Assembly you have
the honor to constitute.

"BEEF BIGLER."—The effort of "Beef
Bigler" to make out that Douglas is guilty
of inconsistency in opposing the Le-
compton Constitution, is a laughable one
when his own antecedents are remembered.
In 1847 he was a violent Wilmot Proviso
man, and being a member of the State
Senate, that year, distinguished himself
(or tried to do so) by getting resolutions
through the legislature instructing our
representatives at Washington to vote for
the Proviso. These resolutions passed the
House early in the session, and when they
came to the Senate, Bigler asked Hon.
Charles Gibbons, the speaker of that body,
as a particular favor that the speaker
would award the floor to him, to enable
him to call up the House resolutions.

The speaker did so. Mr. Bigler accord-
ingly called them up and made a strong
speech in their favor, urging their im-
mediate adoption, and moved to suspend the
rules to put them on their final passage.
The yeas and nays having been called, the
resolutions passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Boss, Carson,
Cormann, Grubb, Darragh, Darragh,
Harris, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Jordan,
Lavin, Mason, Morrison, Rich, Richards,
Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Snyder, Williams,
and Gibbons, Speaker—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Black and
Pottenger—3.

If Douglas wants to retort upon our
very "distinguished" Senator, let his re-
cord be poked at him.—*Pittsburgh Gaz-
ette.*

THE SOUTH AND THE MORMONS.—The
ultra Southern men are making common
cause with the Mormons. The "twin reli-
gions" of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery,
naturally aid and assist each other. The
Richmond South says:

"My sympathies as a States Rights man
are with the Mormons. I do not approve
of their domestic institutions. No mat-
ter: it is their business, not mine; nor am
I or any other person answerable for their
sins, or liable to suffer for their mistakes.
As a Southern man, my sympathies are
with the Mormons. The same measure
that is sent out to them for their poly-
gamy, would be sent out to us for our
slavery, by the same people, if they
had the power, and God only knows (if
things go on as they are tending,) how
long that power will be wanting; and I
say shame! shame! on the Southern man
or Southern press who does not sym-
pathize with the Mormons, attending to his
own business, and befriending his rights,
his friends, and his alters, against the
Yankee intermeddling oppressor who de-
lights to interfere in his neighbor's affairs,
and would storm heaven or uproot hell
rather than not to have a fuss."

THE POWER OF MONOSYLLABLES.—To
one whose attention has not been drawn
particularly to the subject, it will be sur-
prising to call to mind how many of the
most sublime and comprehensive passages
in the English language consist wholly or
chiefly of monosyllables. Of the sixty-six
words composing the Lord's Prayer, forty-
eight are one syllable. Of the seventeen
words composing the Golden Rule, fifteen
are of one syllable. The most expressive
of the creative power of Jehovah is ex-
pressed entirely in Monosyllables: "And God
said let there be light, and there was light."
One of the most encouraging promises of
scripture is expressed in fifteen words, all
but one of which are monosyllables: "I
love them that love me, and those that seek
me early shall find me."

DELEGATION OF INDIANS.—Eleven
chiefs of the Pottawatomie tribe arrived
yesterday, en route for Washington, to
establish their titles to certain lands and
secure instruments for the culture of the
same. They had doffed their savage habi-
tudes, and donned citizens' dresses, and
looked not uncivilized. One of the party
speaks English fluently, and speaks for
himself and the others.

WHAT THE SOUTH THINK OF
NORTHERN MEN WITH SOUTH-
ERN PRINCIPLES.

In the Richmond South of this week
we find a correspondent using the follow-
ing language:

Mr. Douglas's hat shows his cloven foot
to the South at last. I never believed he
was wholehearted. All that he has ever
done has been to cajole the South to
choose between two evils; to take the best
she can get, to sugar over non-sensical
politics, and bribe the Southern members to
cast the South to swallow them. I never had
confidence in him. I have no confidence
in any man north of Mason and Dixon's
line. They cannot be our friends and be
honest. The interests of the two sections
are antagonistic. The Northern man who
goes against the interests of the North,
his own country, and I can have no confi-
dence in a traitor, no matter how high is
his price.

This same correspondent adds:

Mr. Douglas may succeed in carrying
the Northern Democrats over to the ranks
of the Black Republicans, and to con-
sider the parties. I hope he will, as
if he does, he will bestow on the South
the greatest loss she ever received at his
hand; for, depend on it, there is no safety
to the honor, or independence of the South
in a National party."

That portion of the Southern Democ-
racy which favors an exclusively Southern
party is now in the ascendancy, and it is
under their councils, and to accomplish
their purposes, that a difference of opin-
ion with Judge Douglas has been pushed
to a personal and mortal quarrel.

In this same connection we republish
the following from a recent article in the
Charleston Mercury, in which an assault
is made; not merely upon Mr. Douglas,
but upon Gen. Cass, Gen. Shields, Gov-
ernor Richardson, and finally upon the
whole mass of the Northwestern Democ-
racy:

"Here is the author of the Kansas Ne-
braska act itself, who now comes forward
to repudiate its principles, because it has
not worked as he contemplated, in making
Kansas a free State. Ho, the author of
the Congressional non interference, now
brings forward a bill in Congress, after
the people of Kansas have acted on his or-
dained independence, to overrule their leg-
islation, and nullify the Constitution they
have made. The truth is, the Kansas
Nebraska act was an intended cheat from
the beginning, on the part of its honorable
author and his associates of the North-
western Democracy. After the act was
passed, and Congress adjourned, they went
before the people and defended the act,
not as a thing just in itself, but as a grand
anti-slavery measure. General Cass, Gen-
eral Shields, and Senator Douglas, if cor-
rectly represented in the newspapers, con-
tend that the repeal of the Missouri com-
promise line, instead of depriving the free
States of Kansas, would give Kansas and
all the Indian territory lying south of it to
the free States. The people were not con-
vinced of the truth of the views and man-
ifested, in the late Presidential election,
their distrust of both the men and their
policy. General Cass and General Shields
were repudiated in their several States."

Mr. Richardson, the most honest of men,
we see has taken refuge in the Govern-
ment of Nebraska. Senator Douglas feels
the ground shaking under him, and he now
turns from the South, from his own prin-
ciples, from his former self, and goes prac-
tically with the Black Republicans. He
and Walker ought to be run by them for
the next Presidency—one for President
and the other Vice President of the United
States.

"There is but one course which will
save the South in Congress from defeat—
union, unquestionable, unhesitating deci-
sion. The South looks to Georgia, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi."

WEBSTER'S REPORTS.

One evening, not many years ago, while
the Supreme Court was holding its session
in Somerset county, down in the State of
Maine, some of the legal brethren were
warning their legs before a blazing fire in
a rural tavern, and conversing upon vari-
ous subjects pertaining to the profession.
B. J. Bacon, whose long silence indicated
that his mind was in travail with some
great thought, broke out by asking if any
of his brethren could relieve him from his
trouble.

"I wish," said he, "to commence an ac-
tion against a boy who was caught steal-
ing apples. I find no case of the kind in
any of our Reports, and I am at a loss for a
precedent."

The landlord overheard the question,
and informed the verdant youth that he
knew a case just in point.

"Ah!" said Bacon, "in whose Reports
shall I find it?"

"In Webster's," said the landlord, grave-
ly.

"Webster's Reports!" replied Bacon.—
"Well, now you speak of it, I think I do
remember something like it there. Do you
know the volume?"

"Yes, I do; I have a copy in the house,
if you would like to see it."

"I would be greatly obliged to you for it,
as I have left mine at home."

The landlord stepped out, and soon re-
turned with Webster's Spelling Book, and
turning to the story, "An old man found
a rude boy on one of his trees, stealing ap-
ples," passed the book to his legal friend,
who threw it into the fire, in the midst of
roars of laughter, and speedily made his
disappearance.

The War Department is said to be crowd-
ed with applicants from every section of the
country for commissions in the army for
Utah.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE
OFFICERS.

The following is the aggregate vote given
at the election in October for State of-
ficers, with the exception of that cast for
member of the Board of Public Works—
Mr. Backus, the "Democratic" candidate,
was elected to that office, thanks to those
who supported Curry. We hope they
will feel well over their "great victory."

FOR GOVERNOR.

Chase	160,575.
Payson	159,294.
Van Trump	10,272.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Welker	160,922.
Little	153,717.
Nash	10,152.

FOR TREASURER.

Stone	160,018.
Morris	158,942.
Harshman	10,089.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Russell	161,837.
Reinhardt	159,421.
Allen	10,331.

These are the votes as declared by the
Legislature this morning. Governor
Chase's majority is 1281; Mr. Welker's,
2925; Mr. Stone's, 1076; Mr. Russell's,
2110. Although Governor Chase's ma-
jority is not so great as that given to the
other candidates, yet to him belongs in an
special manner the honor of carrying the
Republican ticket through in triumph.
The mightiest oak of the forest feels the
power of the tempest the most. So with
Salmon P. Chase, in weathering the storm,
he had to lose some of his strength in the
conflict. The best tree in the orchard al-
ways has the greatest number of clubs and
stones under it. The victory is a great
one, and we know that we speak the
sentiments of all the Republican candi-
dates, when we say that to Salmon P. Chase
belongs the highest honors of this victory.
—Ohio State Journal.

SOUTHERN SUPPORT FOR DOUG-
LAS.

Even in the South, the justice of the
positions taken by the author of the Kan-
sas and Nebraska bill, in his opposition to
the Lecompton Constitution, seems to be
recognized in many important quarters
by the Democracy. While the fire-eaters
denounce him without stint, some of the
more moderate and conservative journals
either openly approve his course, or defend
him from the assaults of their more ex-
cited neighbors. The Louisville Democrat
distinctly repudiates the doings of the Le-
compton Convention as a glaring outrage
on the people of Kansas. The Richmond
Enquirer inclines to the same views, and
carries the blows aimed at Douglas by the
Richmond South, and kindred presses.
It is hardly possible that, ere long, he will
have the support of the Southern Conser-
vative Democrats, while Mr. Buchanan is
given over to the exclusive possession of
Jeff. Davis and his followers. At present,
however, there are few who have the
boldness to speak a word in his favor.

DOUGLAS AND THE ILLINOIS DE-
LEGATION.

Hon. S. S. Marshall, one of the Repre-
sentatives from Illinois, writes to the Wash-
ington Union, that it is untrue, as rumor
has it, that he, "and probably one other
Democratic member from Illinois, had taken
stand against Judge Douglas, and would
vote against an organization to defeat
him in re-election to the Senate." Mr. Mar-
shall intimates that he does not see the
propriety of "hanging facetiously to the
Union a new Abolition Star," when, by
waiting a while, there may be a reason-
able chance of securing the new State to
the Administration Democracy. This is
certainly a very statesmanlike view of
this important subject, and should have
its just weight.—Ohio State Journal.

**LOSS OF LIFE BY RAILROAD ACCI-
DENT IN 1857.**—The New York papers
give a list of the most serious railroad ac-
cidents in the United States during the year
1857. The number killed being 63, and
the wounded 191. If, however, all the
cases of slight deaths from this cause were
included, the total would be greatly in-
creased. There has not been in New England
during the year a railroad accident of im-
portant magnitude to be included in the list
though probably as many as twenty-five lives
have been lost in this way, in most cases of
those who have been run over while walk-
ing upon a railroad track.

NEW YORK MURDERS IN 1857.—The
Police Gazette publishes a list of sixty
murders which have been committed in
New York since January 1st, 1857. But
one execution has taken place, that of the
colored man Dorsey. Three persons con-
victed of capital crimes are now under
sentence of death: Michael Canemeri, for
the murder of policeman Anderson; James
Rogers, for the murder of John Swansey;
and James Shepherd, for arson in the first
degree. A remarkable feature in this ap-
parent list of crime is the fact that in a
large majority of cases no circumstances
have pointed with certainty to the criminal.

Robert B. Randolph, the man who com-
mitted a personal assault upon President
Jackson, and was appointed to a place in
the arsenal at Washington recently, has
been suddenly dismissed, upon the de-
mand of the Tennessee delegation in Con-
gress.

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

BY EMMA D. E. S. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAPTER I.
THE ANTIPOCALYPTIC PREDICTIONS.

Reading, a few weeks since, one of De
Quincy's papers—The Three Memorable
Murders,—recalled to my mind the strange
circumstances of one of the most mysteri-
ous domestic dramas that ever taxed the
ingenuity of man, or required the flight of
time to develop.

The locality of our story lies amid one
of the wildest and in its picturesque regions
of the Old Dominion, where the head wa-
ters of the Rappahannock wash the base
of the Blue Ridge.

The precise spot—Crossland—is a sub-
lime and beautiful scene, where two fore-
boding ranges of mountains cross each
other at oblique angles.

At the intersecting point of these ridges
nestles a little hamlet, named, from its ele-
vated position, Altamont.

At the period at which our story opens
the four estates, in the four angles of the
irregular mountain cross, were owned as
follows:

The eastern farm, called Piedmont, was
the life property of Madame Audery, a
Virginian lady of the old school.

The western and most valuable estate
was the inheritance of Honora Paule, an
orphan heiress, grand daughter and ward
of Madame Audery.

The northern and smallest one, called
from being the deepest vale of the four—
Haw's Hole—was the property of old
Hugh Hawe, a widower of gloomy temper,
passionless habits, and almost fabulous
wealth.

The southern farm—named from the ex-
travagant cost of the elegant mans on house,
elaborate out-buildings, and highly orna-
mented grounds, which had absorbed the
means of the late owner, "Farquhar's Folly"
—was the heavily-mortgaged patrimony
of Geoffrey Farquhar Dulaine, the grand-
son of Hugh Hawe, and now a young as-
pirant for legal honors at the University
of Virginia.

But little benefit to the heir was to be
hoped from the inheritance of his father's
burdened property. In the first place, old
Hugh Hawe had bought up in his own
name all the claims against the estate of
Farquhar's Folly—doubtless to prevent a
foreclosure, and to save the property for
his grandson.

But, unhappily, Geoffrey had mortally of-
fended the despotic of man by declining an
agricultural life; and persisting in the
study of a profession—a course that had re-
sulted in his own disinheritation.

To make this punishment more bitter to
his grandson, the old man had taken into
favor his nephew, Dr. Henry Hawe, whom
he had established near himself at Farquhar's
Folly.

At this time, the disinherited heir, hav-
ing finished a term at the University, had
come down to spend a part of his vacation
in his native place.

It was upon the Saturday evening of
his arrival that he found the little hotel;
and, indeed the whole village of Altamont
in a great state of excitement, from the fact
that the celebrated heiress, Miss Honora
Paule, had just stopped there, and passed
through on her way home.

Those who had been as happy as to
catch a glimpse of her face, vied with each
other in praise of her many charms, while
those who had not, listened with eagerness
and looked forward to indemnifying them-
selves by seeing her at church the next
morning.

The next day, Geoffrey Dulaine attend-
ed church, where he saw and fell in love
with the most beautiful and intellectual
looking girl he had ever beheld. From
the eloquence and simplicity of her attire,
he supposed her to be some poor depend-
ent of Madame Audery's in whose pious
she sat. Geoffrey was completely captivat-
ed, and he resolved at once to woo, and,
if possible, win this lovely being for his
wife, poor girl though she was. He was
glad she was poor, because she could for
that reason be more easily won. But on
accompanying Mr. Wiloughby, the cler-
gyman, and his brother in law, Ernest
Heine, home after church, what was his
astonishment and dismay at being intro-
duced to the supposed "poor girl," whom he
found to be no other than the celebrated
Miss Honora Paule, the greatest heiress
and belle, as well as the best and noblest
girl in the State of Virginia. She greet-
ed him cordially, and in a few minutes the
company were busily engaged in conver-
sation.

The topic of capital punishment
having been started, Geoffrey turned to
Honora, and said:

"I take an especial personal interest in
having capital punishment abolished—
Miss Paule, do you believe in astrology?"

Honora started, fixed her eyes intently
upon the questioner, and then withdrew
them answered—

"Sir, why did you ask me if I believe in
astrology?"

"Because, Miss Paule, I was about to re-
late for your amusement a prediction that
was made concerning myself, by a profes-
sor of that black art."

"A prediction," exclaimed Mr. Wilough-
by, drawing near, with eager interest.

"Yes, madam," replied Mr. Dulaine, smil-
ing, "a prediction which, if I believed,
would certainly dispose me to favor the
abolishment of the death penalty. Three
years since, while I was sojourning for a
short time in the city of Richmond, on my
way to the University, I chanced to hear
of the Egyptian Dervish, Achmad, who was
at that time creating quite a sensation in
the city. His wonderful reputation was
the theme of every tongue.

"Idle tales and curiosity combined to lead
me to his rooms. He required a night to
cast my horoscope. He demanded, and I
gave him, the day and hour of my birth,

and then I took leave, with the promise to
return in the morning. The next day I
went—"

"Well!" questioned Honora, earnestly.
"My horoscope was a horoscope inde-
ed! It predicted for me—a short and
stormy life, and a sharp and sudden death.
Of what Heaven! But—the details!"

"It prophesied four remarkable events,
the first of which has already come to pass.
And that was—?"

"The loss of my paternal estate!"

"Singular coincidence!" interrupted Mr.
Wiloughby, as he arose and joined his
wife and brother in law at the other end of
the room.

"I thought so when the prophecy was
fulfilled," replied Geoffrey.

"And the other three events?" softly in-
quired Honora.

"The other three events, if they follow
as predicted, must happen within the next
two years, or before I reach my twenty-
fifth anniversary. The first of these is to
be the unexpected inheritance of vast
wealth."

Upon hearing this a bright smile played
the lips of Honora and banished the clouds
from her brow. She waited a few minutes
for him to proceed, but finding that he con-
tinued silent, she said—

"Well, Mr. Dulaine, go on! what was
the third predicted event?"

"Do you command me to inform you?"

"No, sir; I beg you of your courtesy to
do so."

"Very well," he said, dropping his voice
to a low under tone. "It was to be my mar-
riage with the woman I should worship."

A deep vivid blush supplanted the bright
smile that quivered over Honora's variable
face. There was a pause, broken at length
by her voice, as she gently inquired—

"And the fourth?"

The answer came reluctantly, and in
tones so low as to meet her ear.

"The fourth and last prediction was that
before my twenty-fifth birthday I should
perish on the scaffold."

A low cry broke from the lips of Hon-
ora as her hands flew up and covered her
face. After a minute or two she dropped
them, and looking him steadily in the face
said with quiet firmness—

"You doubtless wonder at my emotion.
Now hear me. On the autumn following
the summer in which that prediction was
made to you, I was in Baltimore with my
grand mother and with Mrs. Wiloughby,
who was then Miss Heine.